OPERATION SALAM

MARUF MISSION REPORT

KANDAHAR PROVINCE, AFGHANISTAN

1 - 7 March 1990

Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan

دفتر رابطۂ اقوام متحدہ
برائے انسانی ومعاشی امداد افغانستان

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Executive Summary

Maruf district of Kandahar province and Attagar sub-district of Zabul province are peaceful, tranquil areas. Government troops left the military post of Abo Kala nearly two years ago. Much of the destruction and bombing occurred in the early years of the war. Even prior to the war these rural, mountainous regions lacked attention and continue to be economically depressed with a limited infrastructure. Population is sparse and concentrated in valleys near seasonal river-beds between mountain ranges. Land holdings are generally small plots irrigated by kareezes or diversion dams, although there are tenant farmers called buzgar working the lands of large landowners in some sections of Maruf.

The political situation in Maruf and Attagar is calm and it appears that the influential commanders and tribal elders cooperate with one another. Some refugee families from Pakistan are returning to both areas.

There is one main track (which was once a gravelled road) crossing the district of Maruf from Arghestan through Maruf to Qalat in Zabul province. This track is used by commercial traffic except during the spring when the rivers in Arghestan are flooded. There were no bazaars or centres of commerce in the region, but simply occasional shops in larger villages. Abo Kala, the district centre of Maruf, has been virtually deserted because of the threat of mines. One NGO supported clinic managed by a trained health worker serves the entire district of Maruf although drugs are sold in bigger villages and those dispensing the drugs also perform first aid. There were madrassas in some of the villages, but everywhere elders and leaders expressed the need for schools.

In view of the quiet situation in Maruf and Attagar and the possibility of working with community leaders, the mission strongly recommends a Salam Mobile Unit or SMU for the region, including the more heavily populated district of Arghestan in Kandahar. For practical purposes this total area will be referred to as the Arghestan Valley.

Due to the shortage of implementing partners in the Arghestan valley, the UN agencies involved will need to consider direct implementation of programmes with local shuras or village groups.

The mission recommends that the road from Arghestan through Maruf to Attagar should be rehabilitated as an all-weather rural road to ensure passage into the area. Any significant UN programme cannot be handled through the track which is currently in use and therefore the existing road should be evaluated for repair with an immediate survey.

The mission also recommends material support to returning refugee families through the provision of beams for roofing houses. Beams are not available locally. Many families who have returned are living with relatives or in one room because they have not been able to reconstruct their homes. Some families were seen returning to Abo Kala and Attagar, carrying the beams from their houses in Pakistan with them.

The mission recommends support to agriculture through the supply of agricultural inputs and assistance in the cleaning of kareezes or the building of diversion dams.

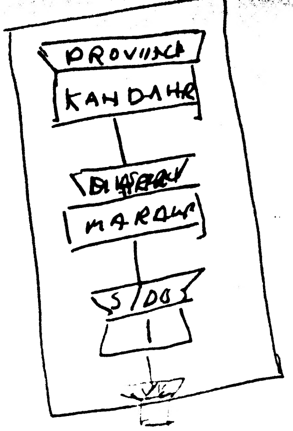
A project profile for demining in Abo Kala will be prepared by the mission. Abo Kala could support 100 families who have been displaced from the area because of the danger of mines.

The mission recommends, with attention to spatial planning, the construction of basic education centres and the provision of additional medical facilities including a programme in village sanitation. Finally, the mission recommends the introduction of a pilot programme for \skills training in road repair supervision, tractor maintenance and carpentry.

Proposal for Action

Based on the mission's recommendations, it is proposed that available data and additional primary data on the Arghestan valley area be compiled for pre-project planning. The actual project proposals will be prepared by SMU participants in the field using more detailed data to be provided, by UNIDATA data collectors working with the SMU.

It is also proposed that a budget be formulated in the pre-project planning phase to be submitted for funding short-term programmes or materials to be delivered by the SMU. These funds will be required prior to the SMU's departure as a SMU cannot be put in place without the capacity for immediate delivery of some specific assistance.



1. INTRODUCTION.

1. Overview

The mission visited major population centres or villages with an average population of 80 to 100 families in Maruf district of Kandahar province and Attagar sub-district of Zabul province. Maruf district is a mountainous area bordering Baluchistan (Pakistan) and Zabul province. Villages are clustered in valleys along water sources. Small plots of irrigated agriculture dot the landscape. The main cash crops are raisins, almonds and some cumin. Animal husbandry is the second major source of income. Maruf and Attagar were very poor and depressed areas before the war in Afghanistan and the war has accentuated this poverty and neglect.

The access road used by the mission from Quetta through the Kajir Pass into Maruf is merely a muddy trail. Returning refugee families and merchants generally use tractors pulling trailers as transport to Maruf and Attagar because the tractors can manoeuvre the narrow tracks through the mountains.

Maruf and Attagar are quiet, peaceful areas. The Afghan Interium Government (AIG) is currently attempting to set up a shura in Maruf district. Mullahs were sent into Maruf to select, with the assistance of local commanders, two representatives from each of the seven parties for the shura. Malvi Abdul Razak (Haraket party), the most powerful commander in Maruf, was chosen as the district chairman. Unfortunately, certain parties and factions did not participate in this activity so there is some doubt as to whether the shura will be accepted by all military and tribal groups in Maruf.

Refugee return to Maruf and Attagar in Zabul is increasing with families returning to tend to their lands and labour in the vineyards. Returning families consistently expressed the need for roofing beams with which to reconstruct their houses.

The mission travelled with a small armed escort provided by Commander Nasarullah of the Nijat party. Since the mission adopted a low profile, it was possible to stay in the private homes of village maliks and to meet with elders in most villages. During the

course of the mission, a large meeting of tribal elders from many surrounding villages was called at Abo Kala.

NGO's working on UN funded projects in the areas visited have made a positive contribution toward improving the situation for villagers with the distribution of simple agricultural inputs such as wheelbarrows, shovels and spades. The NGO clinic in Abatu is a drawing factor for returning refugee families.

In general, elders and leaders in Maruf and Attagar requested UN assistance according to the following priorities: 1) assistance in cleaning kareezes and providing agricultural inputs; 2) provision of additional medical facilities and schools; 3) assistance in road repair through food for work projects; 4) and skills training and employment opportunities for trained workers.

2. Organization of the Mission

The mission travelled approximately 440 kilometers in Maruf and Attagar area visiting populated villages around Abo Kala, the district capital, such as Khugyanay, Ghbargay, Mohammadzay, Qarya-i-Sayedan, Landey, Churmay, Adodzay and Abatu. In Attagar sub-district of Zabul, the mission visited Abu Cina Kalay, Ghundi, Kari, and Angur Kalay. Some members of mission also travelled into Shinkai district of Zabul to assess the road.

The mission was composed of five UN international staff from UNESCO, UNIDATA, UNDP, ILO and WFP. National officers of UNHCR, UNIDATA and WFP also accompanied the mission along with two Afghan demining instructors and three UN drivers. A UNIDATA data collector supervisor travelled into Maruf with the mission and stayed on after the mission left to administer the UNIDATA survey in the district as a test of the survey.

As mentioned earlier, Commander Nasarullah (Nijat party) provided an escort for the mission and made all logistical arrangements. A guide from the Harakat party was also provided to the mission.

3. Problems Encountered

The mission experienced no major difficulties aside from the fact that it took many hours to travel short distances due to the condition of the roads or trails.

At one point it was noted that all UN agencies participating in missions should have Afghan staff to act as interpreters because one interpreter cannot adequately cover the interests or technical needs of several UN international staff members.

II. IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS.

The mission came away with a sense of the overall lack of implementing partners in the area. The assistance currently being undertaken by NGO's in Maruf and Attagar, although of good quality, functions at a very small scale.

If the UN is to make a SMU operational in the Arghestan valley region, it will be necessary to encourage the formation of local groups to implement projects or for UN agencies to implement directly.

Ongoing NGO projects funded by the UNHCR in Maruf and Attagar were monitored by the UNHCR mission participant. A monitoring report on these NGO projects was prepared for the UNHCR, Quetta sub-office.

III. POPULATION MOVEMENTS.

i) Repatriation

In the past year, 138 Afghan families have returned to the villages visited by the mission in Maruf and Attagar. These families have returned to stay in Afghanistan even though some of them were registered pass-book holders.

In a number of villages, the mission was told that many refugees are expected to return to the area but that the return will be gradual because refugees have neither the means to rebuild their homes nor the opportunity to earn a living.

On 7 March, the final day of the mission, the mission encountered 13 Afghan refugee families heading for Maruf and Attagar. Six of these families were from Killa Haji Khan camp. They were returning to Attagar in Zabul in two tractor-trailers with all their household goods. Seven other families from Surkhab camp were going to Maruf in three tractor-trailers. One familiy going to Abo Kala in Maruf were carrying wooden beams for housing construction with them from the camp. All of the families were hesitant to answer questions about their return, especially questions relating to pass-books. One family did mention that they were charged 100 to 150 rupees per family to cross militia posts along the route to the border.

A detailed chart of population movements in the villages visited by the mission is included in the report in Annex 6.

IV. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

1. Agriculture

There was no mission participant specifically assessing agricultural activity in Maruf and Attagar from a technical point of view. As it has already been noted, agriculture provides the primary source of income to the inhabitants of the valley. The mission did learn that the important crops that are cultivated are wheat, barley, potatoes, alfalfa, clover, cumin and some tobacco.

i) Fruit

Grapes (raisins) and almonds were available in almost all of the villages that the mission visited. There is a good market demand for Kandahar fruits in Pakistan. In fact, fruits provide a greater potential income than almost any other crop produced in the area and the establishment of fruit tree nuseries should be given priority in prospective reconstruction plans.

ii) Irrigation

(Please refer to V. Physical Infrastructure)

2. Food Aid

According to discussions with local elders and actual observation, there was no need for food in Maruf district. Food prices are generally lower in Kandahar than in any other province.

In Attagar and Shinkai in Zabul the food prices were higher than the purchasing power of the local population who tend to be quite poor. The price of wheat was 450 Afghanis for 4.5. kilos. (See Annex 7 for tables of commodity prices). Returning refugees, even though numbers are still relatively low, could alter the balance of food needs. The capacity of the village economies in Zabul to absorb returnees is very limited and considerable wheat assistance will be needed if refugees continue to return. Also the mission found numbers of people who had given up

farming but were still living in the area. These people will need food and material assistance to regenerate their farms.

3. Commercial Activities

Rural industry or economic activity is not evident in Maruf or Attagar. There are no bazaars and the shops visited in Khogiani, Abatu and Isaqzai villages were small and not well supplied. Both trade and traffic across the border and inter-regional traffic are severely inhibited by the condition of the roads.

V. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

1. Mines

Maruf experienced less overall 'war' destruction than other districts in Kandahar, but mines still present a danger to people and animals in certain locations, especially mines laid in agricultural fields.

The following areas are mined:

1. Abo Kala
2. Khandiqala
3. Northwest of Nazerkhil
4. Churmay
5. Madizai
6. Salamet Tane
7. Nakhas Ghar
8. Jemrud
9. Tabi

A brief summary of the information on mines gathered by the trained Afghan deminers who accompanied the mission is given below:

Abo Kala: The largest and most dangerous minefields in Maruf are found around Abo Kala. Abo Kala was the district centre of Maruf, abandoned by the government's garrison almost two years ago. Before leaving Abo Kala, government troops planted antipersonal mines in strategic positions. These minefields have displaced many families and have posed a danger to nomads passing through Abo Kala with their animals. Farmers have been unable to cultivate because not only the land, but also the kareezes in the area are mined. One person was killed cleaning a kareez northeast of Abo Kala last year.

Three types of antipersonal mines have been identified in Abo Kala:

1. PMD-6
2. PMN
3. POMZ-2

The mission was told that approximately 38 people have been killed or disabled by mines in Abo Kala since the government troops left. (see Annex 5 for statistics on

mine deaths or injuries in the last 12 months and maps of mines).

Salamet Tane: Butterfly mines were periodically scattered around Salamet Tane from 1985 to 1987 to frustrate the movement of supplies from Pakistan through Salamet Tane to Maruf and Zabul. The people of the area have destroyed alot of the butterfly mines, but there is also a minefield to the east of Salamet Tane where there was previously a government post.

Churmay: Churmay was made the district centre of Maruf in 1980 for only one year and then government forces relocated to Abo Kala. Fortified positions on the hills surrounding the village of Churmay were mined and butterfly mines or other surface mines were scattered in the area. Many of mines in the Churmay vacinity have been removed by the mujahideen, but the hills are still said to be mined. Villagers said that 6 people have been killed and 13 disabled in Churmay. A graduate of the Operation Salam demining training programme (Quetta) had been doing demining in Churmay.

The following mines were found in Churmay:

1. PMN
2. POMZ-2
3. PFM-1

Nakhas Ghar: Nakhas mountain is near the Pakistan border on the way to Salamet Tane. Butterfly mines were dropped here in 1986 and 1987. The mines are along the current route used by refugee families returning to Maruf and Zabul.

2. Roads

i) Route network

Before the war, the only route network that existed was a very low standard rural road running from Qalat in Zabul province, through the districts of Shinkai, Attagar (sub-district), Maruf and Arghestan and finally joining the main Kandahar/Chaman road. This route was a dry weather road with passage not possible in the winter season. Maruf district was somewhat isolated from other districts of Kandahar in the winter. The

major impassable crossing is said to be the Arghestan river. The mission did not travel the length of the road and thus cannot ascertain the condition of the entire road.

In both Maruf and Attagar, the road network is a trail that connects villages. The most important trail is the route that begins at the Afghan/Pakistan border in the Kajir Pass just beyond Ingini militia post and goes to Abo Kala in Maruf district. This trail network also branches out to villages along the route. The route has become important for the socio-economic life of the population since Pakistan is a place where they can get services.

The road on the Pakistan side of the border is also a trail through the difficult mountain pass of Kajir to the small settlement of Beshour in Pakistan. The road then changes into a neglected asphalt road up to Pishin in Pakistan.

ii) Road Condition

The main route which used to be an outlet for Maruf district has deteriorated through neglect. This low standard road has no structure for crossings even though it was evident that there was an attempt to upgrade the road before the war, starting in Zabul province. The road is impassable in many areas during the winter and several detours have been made.

Some sections of the road were intact and showed that it had once been surfaced with gravel. No drainage facilities had been provided on the road and in many areas whole sections of the road have been destroyed. Even though a certain amount of earth work was done in constructing the road, the road was made to follow the contour of the land to reduce the earth work required. The trail that connects village settlements passes through mountainous regions. There are numerous stretches that would require winching after rain or snow fall. Travel speed on these trails is between 10 to 20 kilometres an hour. The trails were developed through use by vehicles and no construction work has been done. In areas where the contour of the land is very steep and impassable, the trails follow river beds. In some places it is necessary to pass through narrow gorges with steep almost verticle inclines that make travelling dangerous unless care is taken.

iii) Road maintenance

Major development activity cannot be undertaken unless the section of the road from Arghestan to the district of Maruf and Attagar (sub-district) is upgraded into an all-weather rural road. The road that connects Spin Boldak to Arghestan is said to be in good condition.

All traffic to the Arghestan valley from Quetta, Pakistan should be directed through this route. It would be very difficult or simply impossible for a ten ton truck to use the trail leading from Pakistan to Maruf district which was used by the mission.

In the short-term, upgrading the road will encourage economic activity in the region. Repair of the road will also strengthen socio-economic ties between Kandahar and Zabul provinces and thus to the rest of Afghanistan. The area has cash crop surpluses which are exported to Pakistan and the route could play an important role in improving the marketing of agricultural products. It will also make it easier to provide agricultural inputs and other goods to the population of the district.

iv) Transportation Facilities

There is no organized transportation in the area. Villagers travel between villages on foot and goods are loaded on donkeys. It was observed that horses are used by a limited number of people.

The main means of commercial transport is a Messy Ferguson tractor pulling a trailer. People and goods are stacked up in the trailer. Some traffic was observed going to and from Pakistan.

Villagers complained about the lack of social and economic facilities in the area and that they had to look to Pakistan for services. The scarcity of transport makes it even more of a problem to obtain services. The villagers also claimed that much of their agricultural produce is lost or damaged in transit to markets in Pakistan because the journey is so difficult.

v) Recommendation

To improve living conditions in the Arghestan valley, the main route into the area should be upgraded.

Initially, efforts would be concentrated on the construction of structures for crossings so that the road would be passable in all types of weather. It is not economically justifiable to bother with repairing trails connecting villages nor with repairing the trail from Pakistan to Maruf. Nevertheless, it should be stressed again that unless the main route through the Arghestan valley is improved, there can be no major development programme for the region.

3. Shelter

i) Reconstruction

During the mission, no reconstruction activity was observed with the thesis being that villagers had no means to carry out such an activity. This is considered to be one of the reasons for discouraging returnees. On the other hand, many houses that were visited were being properly maintained which indicates the existence of some housing construction work.

ii) Materials

The basic materials used for rural housing in Maruf and Attagar are earth, timber, stone and shrubs. In both places timber is not available so the main problem for housing reconstruction will be the provision of ceiling or roofing materials. It might be possible to use timber from old houses but the supply will not be enough to meet the demand. An alternative to roofing beams needs to be provided.

Machinery could be introduced to make stone blocks so stone could be used for both the foundation and the walls of houses. The earth seems suitable to be used for mortar as a binder. Other materials such as stabilized earth blocks should also be considered. Earth blocks could be used to make doom roofs and the problem of finding roofing timber would be solved, but it is not certain that the people of the area would accept such a stylistic change in the construction of housing.

iii) <u>Labour and Skills</u>

Rural people have basic building skills. However, if new construction techniques are going to be introduced such as the construction of doomed roofs using local materials, skills training would be needed.

iv) <u>Spatial Planning</u>

A rudimentary sense of spatial planning does not exist in the area. There are no electrical, drinking water or sanitation facilities. In order to maximize the use of existing resources, some sense of planning must be introduced to provide basic amenities to the population. Even if piped water for drinking use cannot be introduced at this time, each village must have access to clean, potable water. Also some sort of sanitary facilities such as latrines should be introduced along with training in basic hygiene.

Spatial planning is also necessary to determine where essential socio-economic facilities in the Arghestan valley should be located.

v) <u>Recommendation</u>

a) The problem of reconstruction of shelter will be the provision of roofing beams. Material assistance should be organized to encourage refugees to return and to create conditions that will inspire people to become active in the reconstruction of the area.

b) A training facility for introducing new housing construction methods should be planned especially to solve the problem of roofing beams. The use of stone blocks (blocks made by mixing small stones and earth) for walls should also be introduced to develop more durable and better housing.

c) A sense of planning must be introduced in order to provide basic facilities like clean drinking water and sanitation to villages. It is also important to undertake a planning exercise so other social and economic services such as schools, health facilities, bazaars and community centres can be properly located in the valley.

4. Storage Facilities

No storage facilities were found in the area, but the level of on-going economic activity has not warranted the the construction of stores. The main activity connected to agricultural marketing is the drying of grapes. Buildings (kismishkhanas) for drying grapes and storing raisins were intact and in use.

An increase of economic activity in the valley will require the construction of storage facilities. Initially it would be possible to use abondoned buildings and compounds for storage, but as UN projects develop, the need for further stores should be assessed.

5. Canals, Dams and Electric Supply

In Maruf and Attagar there are no dams or canals and there is no supply of electricity. Modern irrigation does not exist. The traditional irrigation system of kareezes is operational, but many kareezes still need cleaning and repair work.

The area seems ideal for the development of micro-earth dams. It is important to introduce water resource management to the area since water shortages are reported during the dry season.

Cultivatable land is usually above the level of river beds and farmers are not able to utilize water from the seasonal rivers. A study for the construction of micro-dams could increase the amount of irrigated land. Villagers did complain that their own system of water diversion structures has been destroyed and needs reconstruction.

As an immediate task, a study of building micro-dams should be considered. The study should also include the introduction of water resource management. Development of a modern irrigation system is a long-term proposition. The question of electrical supply could also be evaluated, but at present it would seem that the focus should be on rehabilitating traditional agriculture and proposing a system of micro-dams.

VI. SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

1. Health

No one from the specialized UN agencies for health participated in the mission. Nevertheless, mission members did visit a clinic in Abatu, Maruf which is operated by the NGO, Mercy Corps International. (MCI)

The clinic was neat and clean and appeared to be well stocked with a basic supply of medicines. There was a tidy, functioning latrine and a good supply of soap and water at the clinic. The trained health worker (Mr. Abdul Malik) was present, but the other personnel such as the drug dispenser and lab technician were away in Quetta at the time of the mission's visit. The health worker mentioned that the the premises had been recently renovated and that MCI was renting the building. He said that he saw an average of 20 patients per day and out of these 20, three to four were women.

People in Abatu told the mission that the MCI clinic was one of the factors drawing returnees back to the area. It was, in fact, the only clinic that the mission saw in Maruf and Attagar although it was reported that there was supposed to be a very small dispensery funded by the Swedish Committee in Attagar.

2. Education

In discussions with elders and leaders in the Arghestan valley, it was learnt that education had been badly neglected not only during the war but even before that. In the fifteen villages visited during the mission there were an estimated 4,000 school-age children who had no access to schooling although it was reported that a few madrassas with one or two rooms were in operation. Not a single school building was seen in the one week mission although repeated enquiries were made about schools.

Local leaders gave agriculture as their first priority for humanitarian assistance, but the demand for educational services always came next along with the need for health services. In the large meeting held

with elders at Abo Kala, there was a verbal request made for forty Basic Education Centres. Many written petitions were also submitted to the mission for school buildings and equipment.

An integrated approach to construction in the planning of services for local communities would be necessary in the Arghestan valley area. This view was supported by all participants in the mission.

Workshops are designed to be a part of a Basic Education Centre and the ILO and UNESCO have agreed to collaborate closely in the construction and usage of workshops. ILO and UNESCO have also agreed that training of unskilled village workers will be carried out while centres are being constructed and that the workshops will be put at the disposal of the ILO and other UN agencies as needed.

Although WHO was not represented on the mission, discussions following the mission with the WHO Coordinator have revealed that WHO would be in agreement with the suggestion that health facilities be provided in the same centres which provide basic education and skills training.

It is essential that the construction programme in the Arghestan valley should be such that buildings will be secure from earthquake damage because the area is in a high risk earthquake zone.. Buildings used by large numbers of children should always be guarenteed for safety. Finally, more durable buildings will also be needed because it is unlikely that regular building maintainance will be undertaken.

The construction programme should provide a model for introducing improved construction techniques which make use of traditional local materials or stone, mud and brushwood matting. The techniques introduced could be copied for village housing and ways should be sought to find alternative means for roofing buildings and reducing dependence on timber.

A number of disabled young people were seen during the mission who could be given access to any educational facilities that are provided and buildings would have to be adapted in such a way as to enable them to use the centres easily. As far as girls' education is concerned, it appears that there would be no difficulty in permitting girls to attend school as far as grade three level.

i) Recommendations

It is recommended that since conditions in the area are peaceful and there appears to be a good degree of cooperation among various commanders that the construction of Village Basic Education Centres should be one of the main elements of an integrated rehabilitation plan for the region.

Taking into account the number of children who are without any form of schooling, it is proposed that forty Basic Education Centres be constructed in the Arghestan valley. A project proposal for this construction will be prepared by UNESCO and submitted for consideration and funding.

3. Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Groups.

Young men who had been disabled by mine injuries came to where the UN mission was staying or holding meetings. Most of the young men did not have artificial limbs, but those who did had ill-fitting limbs that needed to be replaced or adjusted. The mission was informed that Afghans working for a Scandinavian NGO had recently made a tour of Maruf to plan a project for the disabled.

Data from UNIDATA on the numbers of disabled and types of disabilities prevalent in Maruf district will be made available in a separate report, but an interesting preliminary discovery is that the largest group of disabled are those who complain of hearing disabilities or psychological problems caused by the war.

Widows

In the relaxed village atmosphere of Maruf, women, especially widows, often came out of their compounds to meet the female member of the mission. Some of the widows complained about not having enough to properly feed and clothe their children. Most of them were assisting with agricultural work on family lands particularly in food processing or raisen production. Some widows were providing child care, looking after babies and young children.

One widow in Abu China, Attagar even came to the mehmankhana (guesthouse) where the UN mission members

were sitting and asked for assistance in cleaning kareezes on her brother's land.

The female member of the mission was able to visit the women of the households where the mission stayed. It was curious to note that the mehmankhanas of most households were fitted with cast-iron stoves equipped with a chimney. The rooms in which the women cooked or sat with the children were always completely filled with smoke because there were no chimnies. The women continually emphasized the lack of medical facilities. They all seemed to have some sort of ailment, but usually asked for drugs to increase or induce fertility.

Late one night, the female member of the mission, although not a medical person, was asked to make a house call in Ghundi, Attagar to see two ladies who were reported to be very ill. As it turned out, one woman had a bad cold and the other woman was pregnant with her first child. The pregnant woman did not want to tell her husband that she was pregnant and he was worried because she was vomiting after meals. So one woman was given cold tablets and the other one was given vitamins and the distraught husband was satisfied.

i) Recommendation

The mission recommends that a consultant from UNIFEM with an understanding of the Afghan culture and social structure should work with the SMU in the Arghestan valley to develop a pilot programme for providing widows in rural agricultural areas with a means of earning an income.

5. Human Resource Development

There were no large bazaars in Maruf or Attagar and most economic activity focuses on agriculture. It is doubtful that any vocational training has ever been implemented in the area.

The mission met a few ILO trainees who had been trained in Pakistan refugee programmes in the tractor and carpentry trades.

There were about 40 to 60 tractors in the area along with trailers and other agricultural implements. Tractors are transported to Pakistan when repairs are needed and this is a journey of 2 to 3 days. From

observation, this would seem an unnecessary expense because most machine breakdowns are caused by primitive refuelling conditions and a lack of knowledge of standard repair procedures for first-line maintenance (on the spot repairs).

The carpentry trade covered the manufacture of karazee winches, doors and ventilators (made from the wood of ammunition boxes). The carpenters work in their own homes and have very few tools.

Equipment was generally in a bad state of repair. People did not have the technical knowledge to make repairs and what tools they did have were incorrectly used. A flour mill engine was seen which had failed because of lack of proper lubrication directly caused by an unattended oil leak. The engine still had life in it when it stopped, but it had been stripped by an untrained person who had neither the skills nor the experience to re-assemble it correctly or to make necessary adjustments. The owner of the machine was proposing to bring a mechanic from Pakistan to repair it.

It was noted that people have the construction skills needed to build houses, but it is doubtful whether they could construct items in concrete especially for the repair of roads, culverts and the construction of schools or community centres.

i) Recommendations

The ILO proposes to send a 5 man training team to Maruf equipped with comprehensive tool kits. Their task would be to train local residents in basic tractor maintenance and carpentry skills. The team would assist the community to carry out repairs for tractors using the ILO's tools and equipment with the technical advise and assistance of the ILO instructors. This would improve the transport of goods in the short-term and possibly broaden agricultural opportunities.

The ILO also proposes to design supervisory and administrative courses for the Afghan staff of NGO's working in the area.

Based on the experience of the two training teams mentioned above, the ILO would send in more teams of skilled instructors in coordination with UNESCO and other UN agencies in the future.

ANNEX I

COMPOSITION OF THE MISSION

Micheal Mulcahay, ILO (Team leader)
Marilee Kane, UNIDATA
M. Ibrahim, UNIDATA
Saleh Mohammed, UNIDATA
Tesfaye Maru, UNDP
Alfeo Tonellotto, UNESCO
Sayeed Shah, UNHCR
Adan Adar, WFP
Shah Hussain Osmanzai, WFP
Aga Lalai, Operation Salam Deminer
Abdullah Jan, Operation Salam Deminer

ANNEX 2

UNIDATA

UNIDATA completed a test in Maruf of the district survey (14 questionnaires) which has recently been developed by the project. Survey data will be compiled in a separate report.

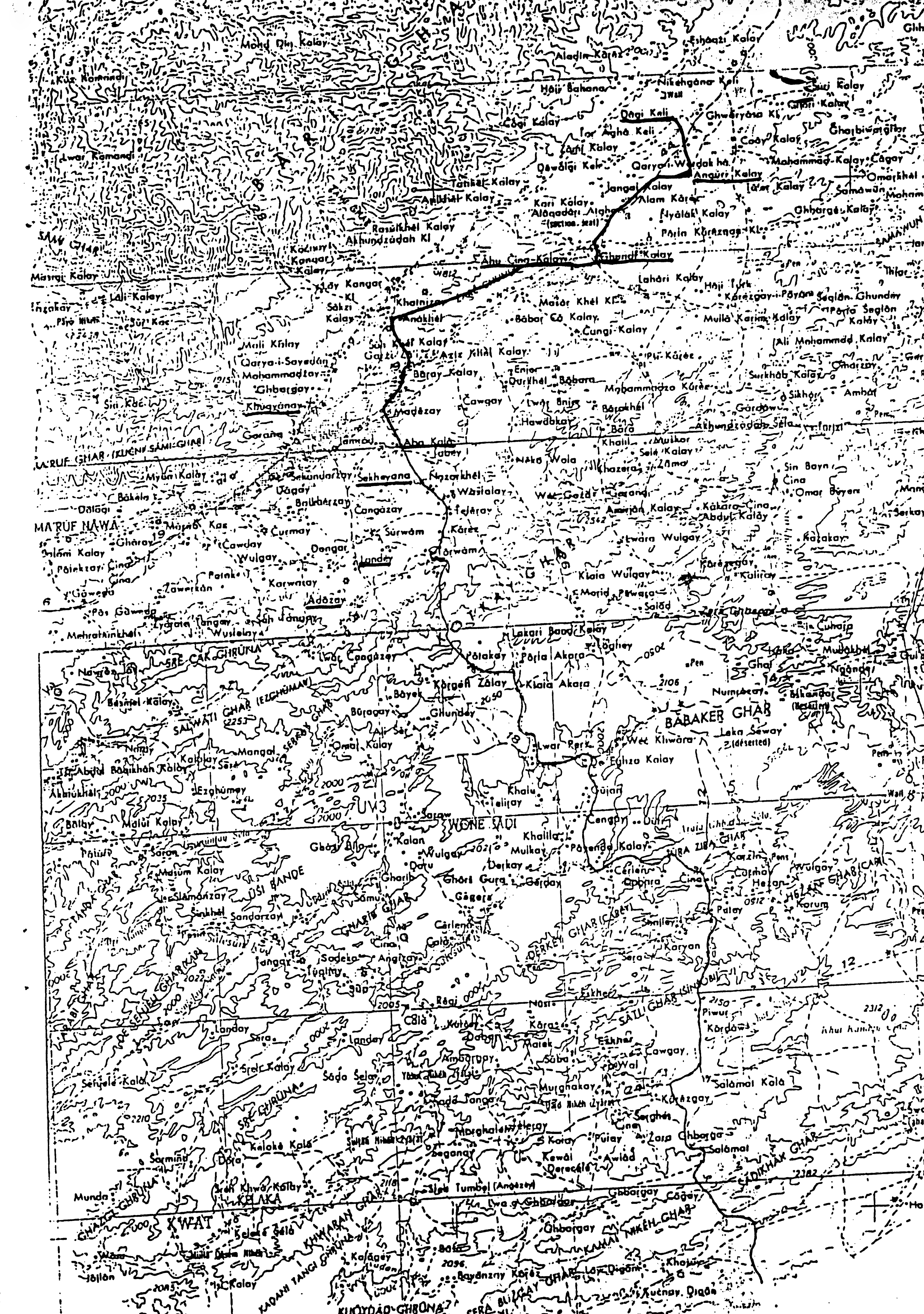
ANNEX 3

ITINERARY OF THE MISSION TO MARUF AND ATAGAR

Date	Departure: Time / Place		Arrival: Time / Place		Distance travelled in kilometer.
01-03-90	08:00	Quetta	09:00	Pishin	40
	09:00	Pishin	17:00	Anjani	105
	17:00	Anjani	17:45	Pak:Afg.border	20
	18:00	Pak:Afg.border	20:00	Tarkha village (Spent night).	27
02-03-90	08:00	Tarkha	09:15	Potai	20
	09:45	Potai	10:15	Sra Sala	10
		Sra Sala		Pursh	
		Pursh	13:30	Abu Qala	36
		Abu Qala		Shar Kheil	
		Shar Kheil		Khugianai	
		Khugianai		Mohd: Zai	
		Mohd: Zai		Syedan	
		Syedan		Sheikhzo	
		Sheikhzo	20:00	Abu Qala (Spent night).	28
03-03-90	08:30	Abu Qala		Landai	
		Landai		Adozai	
		Adozai	12:00	Abatu (Spent night).	67
04-03-90	08:30	Abatu		Sunchak Jungazai	16
		Sunchak Jungazai		Sunchak Khugianai	
		Sunchak Khugianai	12:30	Abu Qala	
		Abu Qala		Upper Anakheil	
		Upper Anakheil		Churma/Dagai	
		Churma/Dagai	20:00	Sherkheil (Spent night at Malak Sakhi Mohd. house.)	58
05-03-90	08:30	Sherkheil	08:45	Sagzo Karez	
		Sagzo Karez		Shahkheil	
		Shahkheil	11:00	Petawa (Atagar)	28
		Petawa		Gundai "	
		Gundai		Godinsan	
		Godinsan	16:30	Angori	42
		Angori		Sohey	
		Sohey		Tahour	
		Tahour		Mohd: Qaley	
		Mohd: Qaley		Petawa	
		Petawa		Gondai (Spent night at Molvi Abdul Mohd., Cmdr.of Salam Khan)	22

06-03-90	07:00	Gondai	08:40	Abu Qala	19
	10:45	Abu Qala	18:30	Sarghasha (Spent night, area closed to Afg.-Pak: border. Lost 2 hrs. due to Muj.vehicle breakdown.	94
07-03-90	08:00	Sarghasha	09:30	Afg.-Pak: border	18
		Afg.-Pak: border	10:30	Anjani (Frontier Post and Levies Post).	18
		Anjani		Ibrahim Khan Thana (Levies Post).	21
		Ibrahim KhanThana	14:15	Barshore	39
		Barshore	17:00	Quetta	95

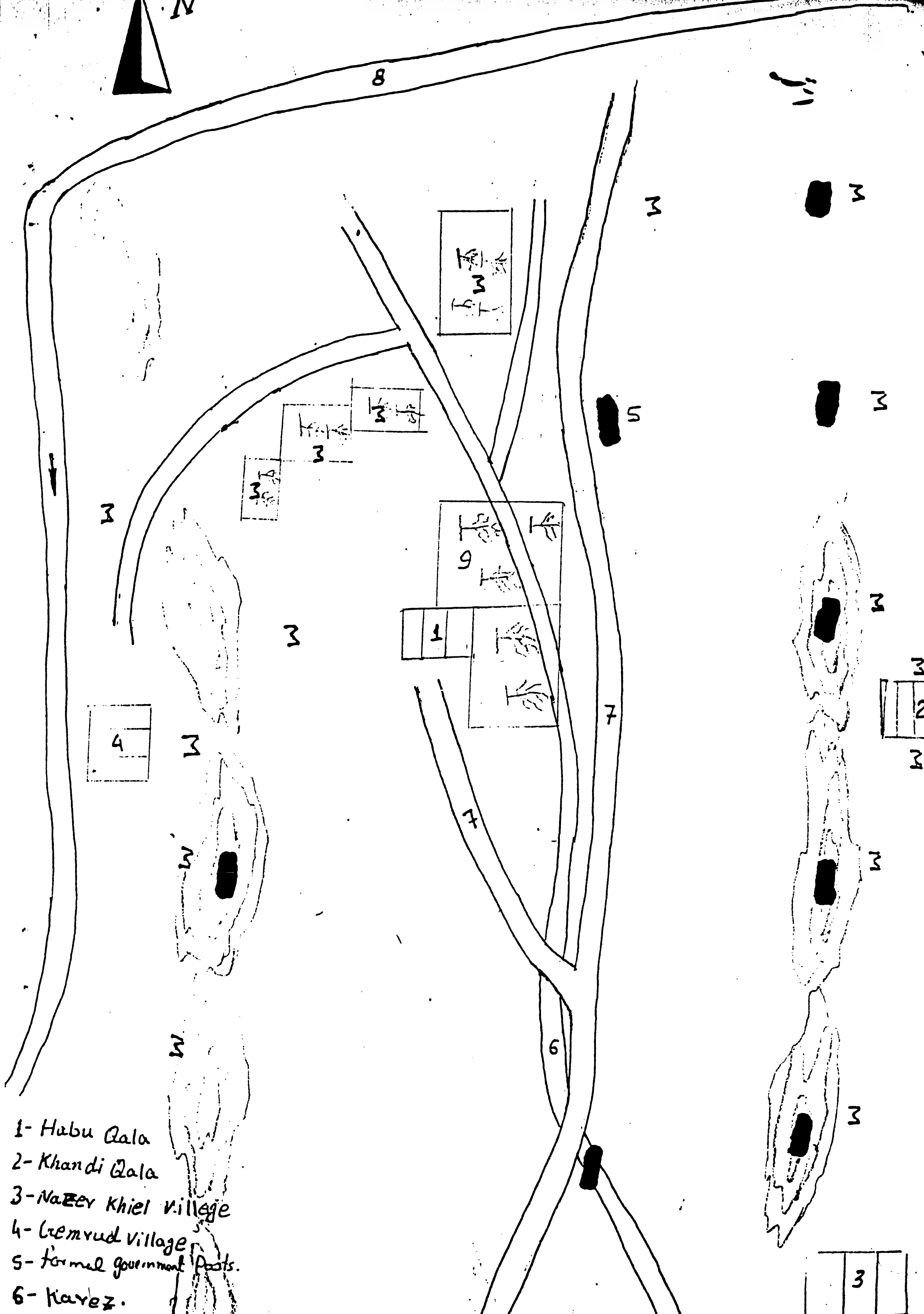
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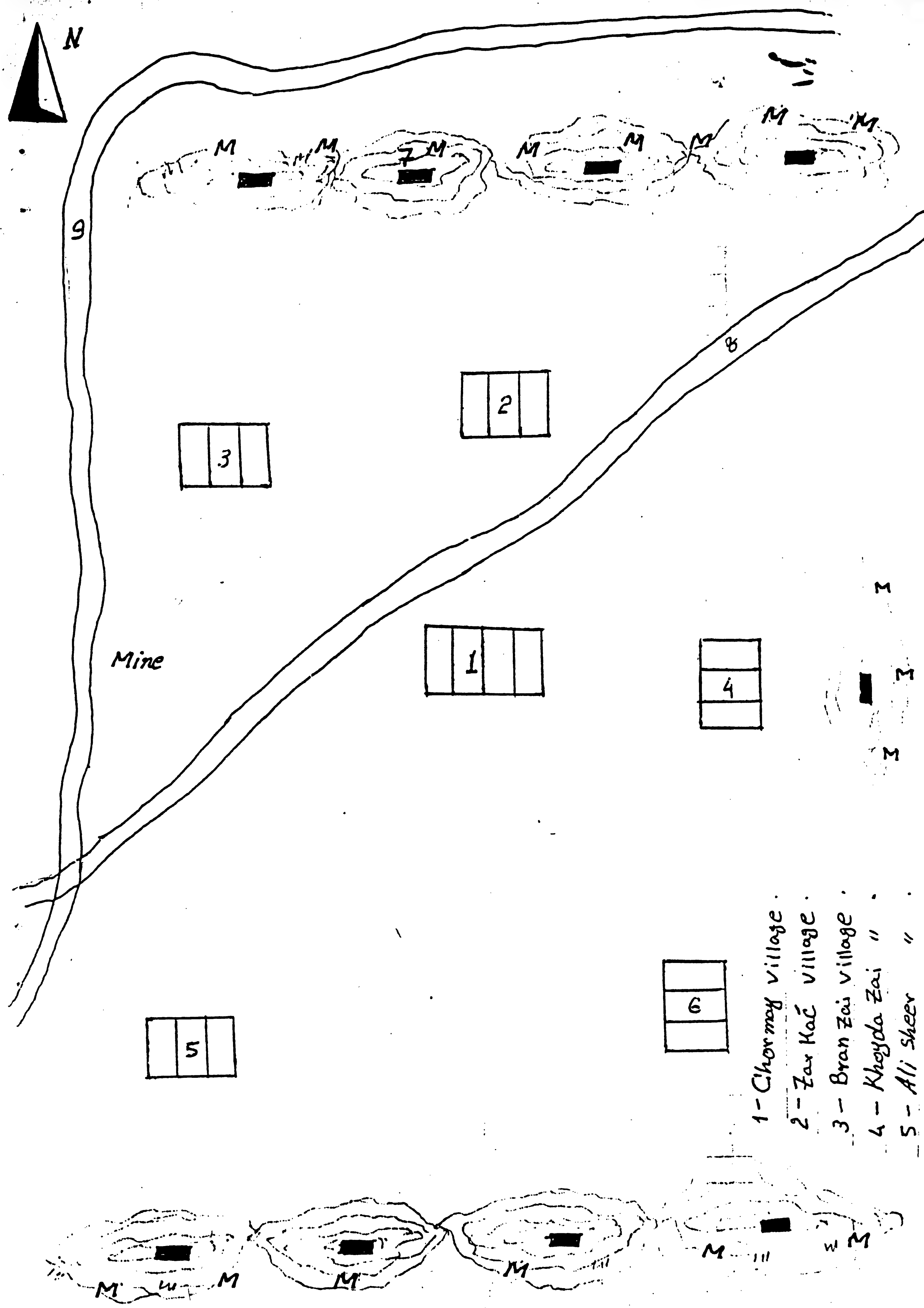

Mond Dil Kalay
Aladin Kârêz
Nikehgâna Keli
Hâji Bahana
Gûri Kalay
Dagi Keli
Ghwaryâsa Kl
Čagi Kalay
Tor Aghâ Keli
Cagy Kalay
Ghorbiwangitar
Zarni Kalay
Qaryai-Wardak ha.
Mohammad-Kalay
Lwar Kamandi
Dawlôgi Kel
Angûri Kalay
Omarkhêl
Tankal Kalay
Jangal Kalay
Samâwûn
Alam Kârêz
Kari Kalay
Nyalâk Kalay
Ghbargê Kalay
Rasulkhêl Kalay
Akhundzâdah Kl
Pôrla Kârêznas Kl
Kangar Kalay
Âhu Čina Kalay
Ghundi Kalay
Masrgi Kalay
Lahôri Kalay
Haji Turk
Lali Kalay
Kangar Kl
Sâkzi Kalay
Khatnizay
Masar Khêl Kl
Karêzgay-i-Pâyân
Seglân Ghunday
Pôrla Seglân Kalay
Anakhêl
Bâbar Čô Kalay
Mullâ Karim Kalay
Sûri Kac
Čungi Kalay
Ali Mohammad Kalay
Mali Khêlay
Aziz Khêl Kalay
Pir Kârêz
Qarya-i-Sayedân
Omarzay
Mohammadzay
Bâray Kalay
Surkhâb Kalay
Mohammadzo Kârêz
Ghbargay
Čawgay
Bârakhêl
Ambâr
Siri Kac
Khugyânay
Madêzay
Hawdakay
Gârdaw
Akhundzâdah Sela
Garaña
Jamrod
Aba Kala
Jabey
Khalil
Mullkar Sela Kalay
MA'RUF GHAR (KUCNI SAMI GHAR)
Myân Kalay
Sekandarzay
Sekheyana
Nazarkhêl
Nako Wola
Sin Bayn Čina
Khazeray
Omar Bûyera
Bâkala
Dagay
Wastalay
Wêč Gadar
Barandi
Dâlâgi
Balâkarzay
Čangâzay
Teljray
Amirjân Kalay
Kâkaro Čina
Abdul Kalay
MA'RUF NAWA
Marakî Kac
Čurmay
Sûrwâm
Kârêz
Ghâray
Čawday
Dongar
Lwara Wulgay
Katakay
Islâmi Kalay
Wulgay
Landey
Tôrwâm
Karêzgay
Pôlekzay Čina
Patnk
Kliwa Wulgay
Zawerkân
Karwatay
Morid Pewaça
Gôwegu
Adôzay
Salôd
Pas Gawrga
Mehratninkhêl
Lakari Band Kalay
SRE CAK GHRÛNA
Lwar Cangâzay
Pôtakay
Pôrla Akora
Ghar
Nawrôz Jâl
Kargeh Zalay
Kiala Akora
Numpay
Bêsmel Kalay
SALWATI GHAR (EZGHÚMAY)
Bayek
Ghunday
Bûragay
BÂBAKER GHAR
Lâka Seway (deserted)
Wêč Kliwâra
Mangal
Omal Kalay
Lwar Rark
Eghza Kalay
Abdul Bâqikhân Kalay
Ezghûmay
Khalu
Teliray
Gûjan
UV3
Saraw
Balay
Malûl Kalay
WÔNE SADI
Čengay
Kalan
Khaila
Gbaz Blo
Wulgay
Mulkay
Pâyenda Kalay
Saran
Datu
Derkay
TURA ZIBA
Wulgay
Masûm Kalay
Čerlen
Qbrora
Čina
Hezan
Ghôrê Gura
Gardây
ÛSI BANDE
Gharib
Slamânzay
Samu
Gôgera
Palay
Korum
Sinkhêl
Sandarzay
GHARIB GHAR
Čerlenê
DERKEY GHAR (ČÊEYL)
Colâ
Čina
Karyan
Sera
Jangar
Sadeka
Angrizay
12
Rûgi
Sêrkhay
SÂTLI GHAR ISINOLI
Nâsi
Piwul
Landay
Čôlâ
Kôra
Kôrdawê
Sâra
Landay
Dabai
Ezkhar
Marek
Čawgay
Saba
Sraf Kalay
Ambargay
Wal
Sêrjêle Kalâ
Sâda Sela
Salâmat Kalâ
Murghakay
Kônâzgay
SRE GHRÛNA
Sarghês
Morghalem Telgay
Kolokê Kalâ
Zara Ghbarga
Seganay
Koray
Puiay
Salâmat
Sarmina
Dôra
Kewal
Awlâd
Derecala
DIKHAK GHAR
Munda
Srêh Khwa Kalay
Tumbêl (Angôzay)
KALAKA
Ghbargay
Čagay
Iwa-a-Ghbarger
KWAT
Ghbargay
KHWARAN GHAR
KAMAI NIKEH GHAR
Baraz
Kalâgey
Jôllan
Bayânzay Kârêz
Kalay
KHOYDAD GHRÛNA
Kucnay Digâ

ANNEX 5

Number of persons killed/disabled and animals killed by the mines during the past 12 months :

LOCALITIES	PERSONS		ANIMELS KILLED		
	KILLED	DISABLED	HORSES	SHEEP/GOATS	ASSES
ABOKALA	0	2	5	15	6
NAZERKHIL	1	3	0	10	5
KHANDIQALA	0	0	1	5	10
CHURMI	0	0	1	20	1
GEMRUD	0	1	0	18	4
TABI	2	3	0	25	1
MADIZAI	2	1	1	21	0
SALAMAT	0	0	0	0	0
NAKHASGHER	0	0	0	0	0


N
8
3
5
9
1
7
4
2
6
1- Habu Qala
2- Khandi Qala
3- Nazer Khiel villege
4- Gemrud Village
5- formal government Posts.
6- Karez.


N
M
7
9
8
1
2
3
4
5
6
Mine
1- Chormay village.
2- Zar Kač village.
3- Bran Zai village.
4- Khoyda Zai "
5- Ali Sheer "

ANNEX 6

Summary of villages visited: village population originally, present population, internally displaced, migrated to, and returnees.

Pre-war Families number/village		Families at present/ village	Internally displaced families	Returnee families	Status of other families.
1		2	3	4	5
Tarkah	25	6	4 (in Petaw)		1 in RV Surkhab (near Thana) & J.Farrakhi
Sra Sala	13	10	-	-	3 families in RV Surkhab
Pursh	42	32	-	-	10 families in RV Surkhab/Thrata & Barshore
Abu Qala	45	6	-	6 last spring	39 in RV Surkhab
Khugyaney	120	100	-	-	6 in Surkhab
Mohd: zai (4 villages)	?	14 (in 1 villg)	-	2 about 3 mths ago both fmls were regd (Md Sadiq& Abdullah) Group ldr. Sardar Md said the Pass-books declared bogus'and the families decided to to return.	7 in Surkhab, Karez & Zanjir Zanjeer camp)
Sayedan & Sheikhzo		38	-	1 un-regd. from Srkhb karez near A. Rahim Khans house	More retn expected
Landey		35	-	3 from Surkhab-II	20-25 in Surkhab
Adozai		42	-	2 (6 mnths ago)	7
Abatu (14 villages)		300	-	100 from RV Surkhab &Makukatch (Chaman)	many still in RV Surkhab

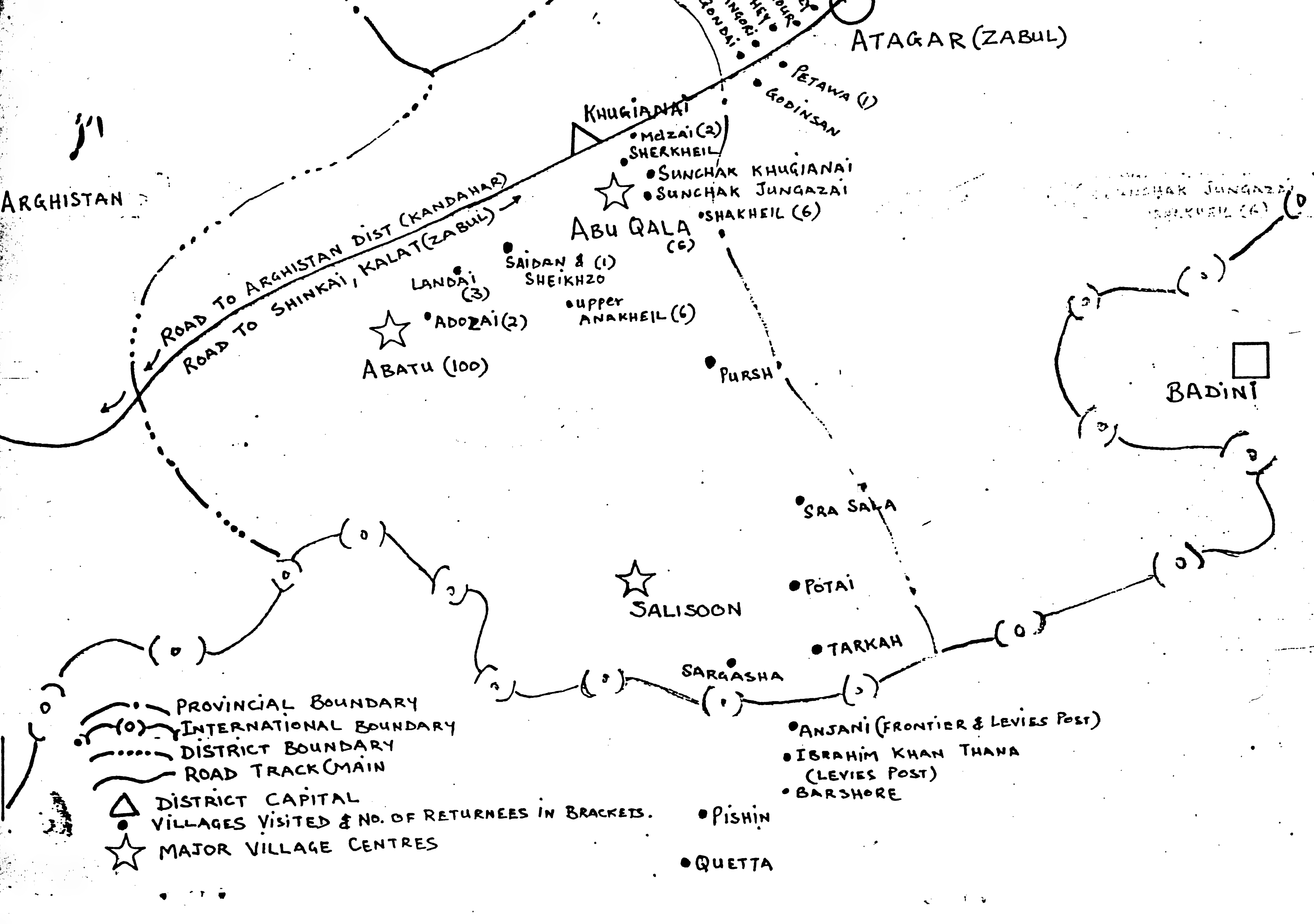
1	2	3	4	5
Sunchak Jungazai (4 villages)	10 in 1 village	-	-	15 in RV Surkhab
Sunchak 25 Khugianai	18	-	-	7 " " " (Injenai)
Upper 16 Anakheil	6	-	6 (4/6 mths. ago).Pass-books kept back for relatives.	10 families expt. to return
Sherkheil 20	16	-	Refugees have rntd. for cultv. & may rnt. to Pak.	4 in Surkhab-II
Loi Karez 190 (Sagzo karez)	160	-	-	30 in Surkhab
Anakheil 21	18	-	-	3 in Surkhab
Shahkheil 27	12	-	6	15 in Surkhab
Godinsan 16	16	-	-	-
Dagai 23	23	-	-	-
Anguri 52	44	-	-	8 in K.H.Khan.
Sohey 18	18	-	-	-
Tahour 25	25	-	-	-
Mohd: Qaley15	13	-	-	2 in Malgagai expected to return soon.
Petawa 120	90	-	1 rtnd. from K.H. Khan.	30 in K.H.Khan.
Gondai 90	70	-	-	20 in K.H.Khan.

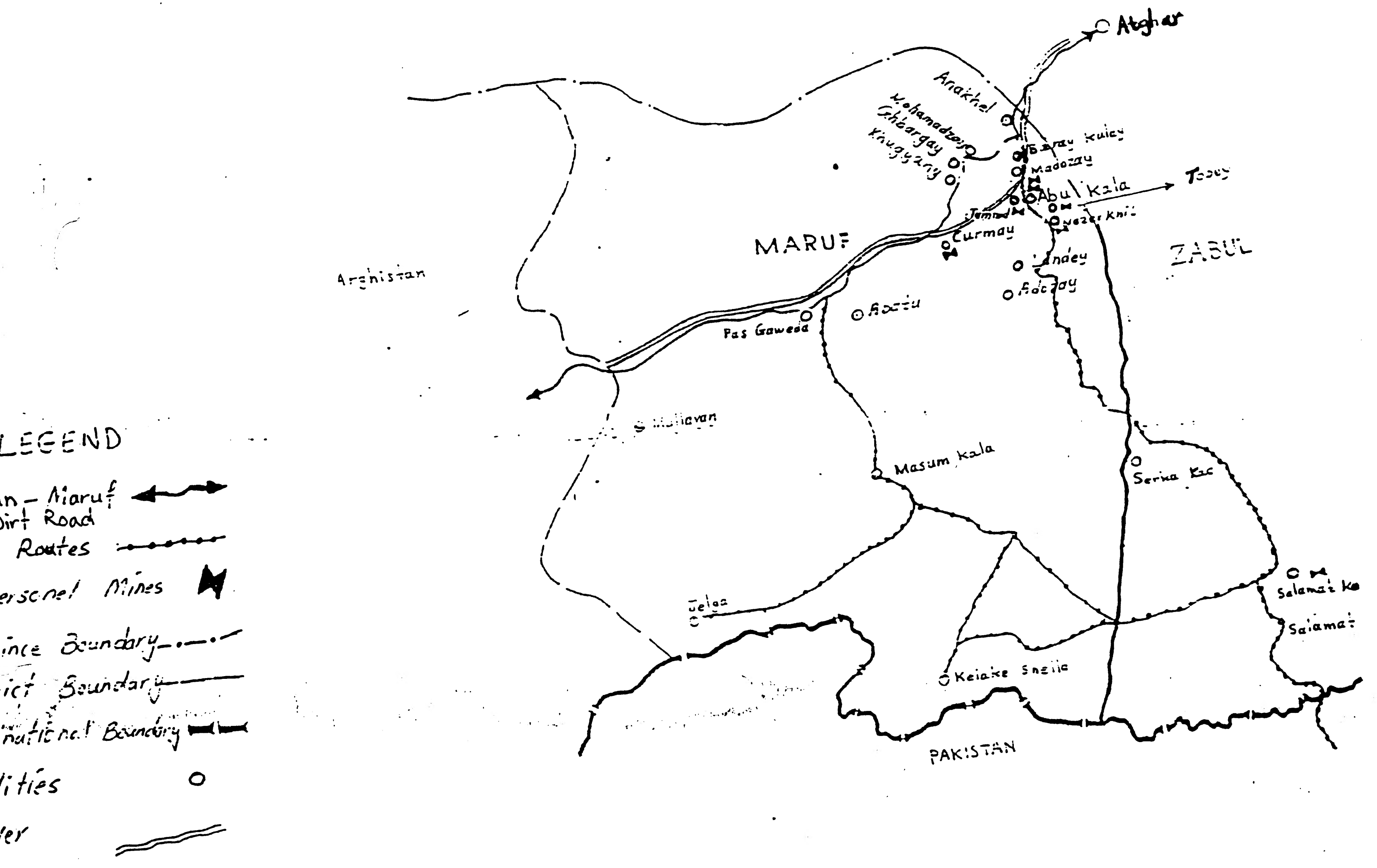
Adding the number of returnees in the villages visited it aggregates to about 138 families. The villagers outlined various reasons for the very gradual return (in small numbers) of the refugees. Most villagers felt that the returnees will encounter a number of problems on returning-most important being housing and employment opportunities. Few also mentioned that a stable govermnent acceptable to all has not yet been established and there is still the fear that the Najib government may attack the liberated areas.

ANNEX 7

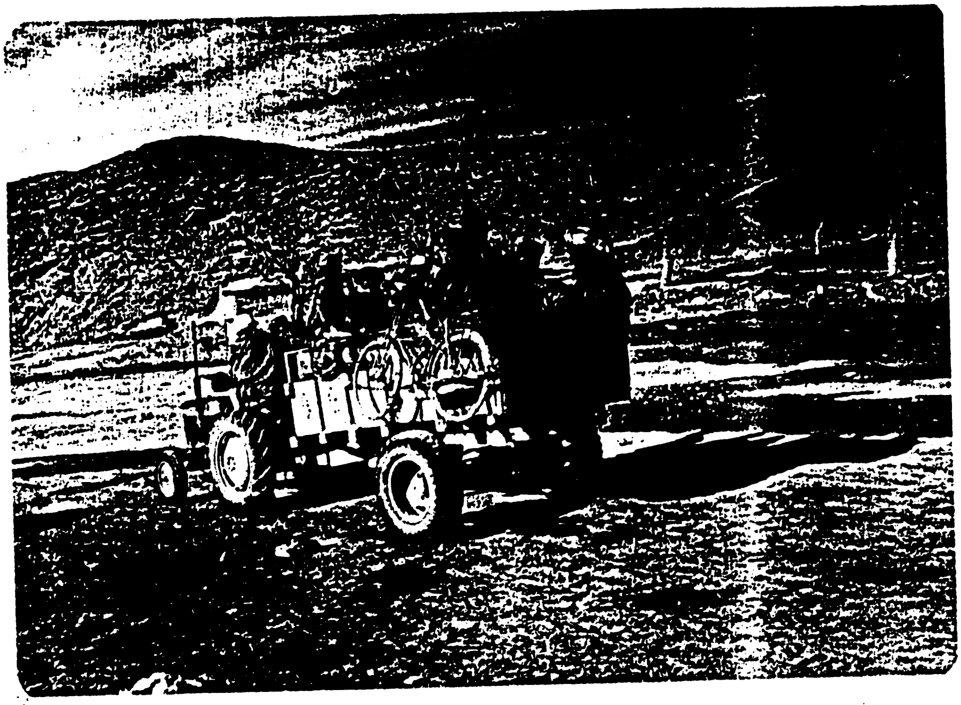
COMMODITY PRICES IN MARUF DISTRICT OF KANDAHAR AND ATAGHAR SUBDISTRICT OF ZABUL PROVINCE.(AFS/UNIT OF MEASR.)

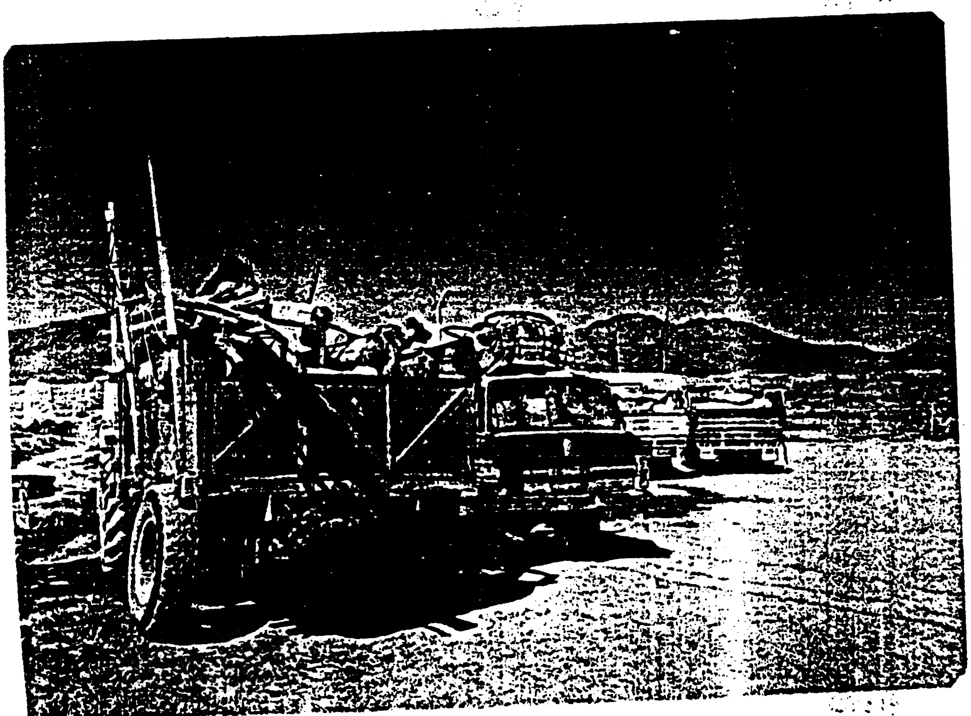
ITEMS	UNIT OF MEASR.		CONVERT INTO KG/LTR		PRICE PER UNIT OF MEASR.	
	MARUF	ATGHAR	MARUF	ATGHAR	MARUF	ATGHAR
WHEAT	MAN	MAN	4.5	7.5	350	700
FLOUR	"	"	"	"	400	2850
RICE	"	"	"	"	700	
MAIZ	"	"	"	"	280	
MUTTON	"	"	"	"	4200	
BEEF	"	"	"	"	3000	
SUAR	"	"	"	"	1400	4250
TEA BLACK	"	"	"	"	8000	15000
TEA GREEN	"	"	"	"	9000	16500
E.OIL	"	"	"	"	2500	4250
KAROSENE	GALON	4 LTR	GALON	4 LTR	700	720
PETROL	"	"	"	"	1350	
DIESEL	"	"	"	"	750	
CUMMIN	MAN	4.5	MAN	7.5	3000	
ALMOND	"	"	"	"	1500	
RAISEN	"	"	"	"	3000	
LABOUR (SKILLED) PER DAY					1500	2000
LABOUR (UNSKILLED) PER DAY					1100	1200

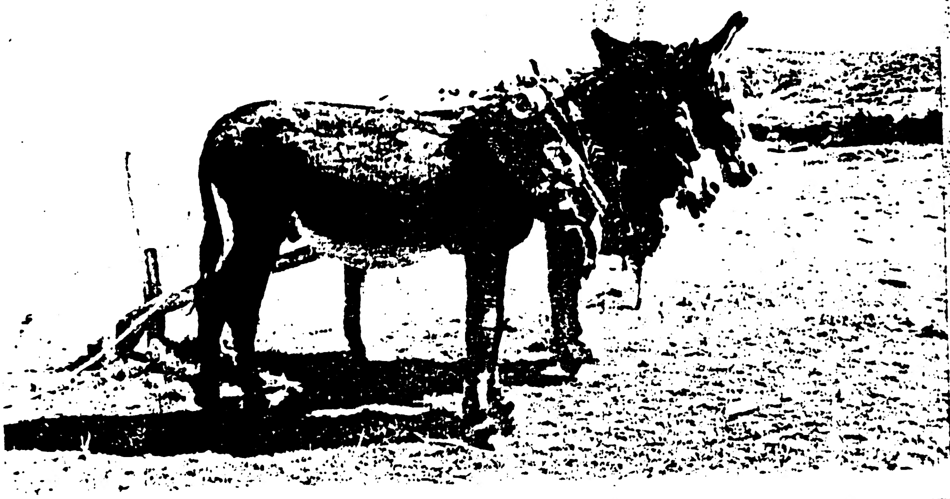

ATAGAR (ZABUL)
KHUGIANAI
Petawa (1)
Godinsan
Mdzai (2)
Sherkheil
Sunchak Khugianai
Sunchak Jungazai
Shakheil (6)
ARGHISTAN
ABU QALA (6)
Road to Arghistan Dist (Kandahar)
Road to Shinkai, Kalat (Zabul)
Saidan & (1) Sheikhzo
Landai (3)
Upper Anakheil (6)
Adozai (2)
ABATU (100)
Pursh
BADINI
Sra Sala
Potai
SALISOON
Tarkah
Sargasha
Anjani (Frontier & Levies Post)
Ibrahim Khan Thana (Levies Post)
Barshore
Pishin
Quetta
Provincial Boundary
International Boundary
District Boundary
Road Track (Main
District Capital
Villages Visited & No. of Returnees in Brackets.
Major Village Centres

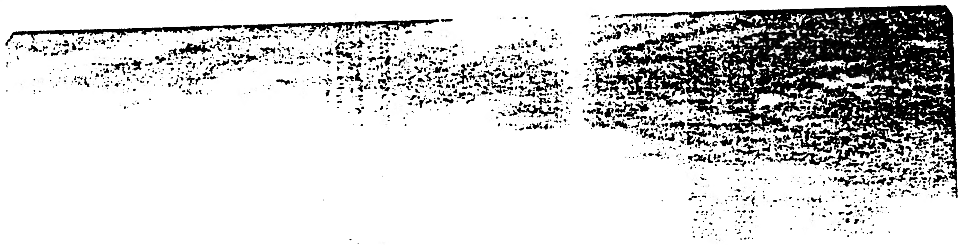


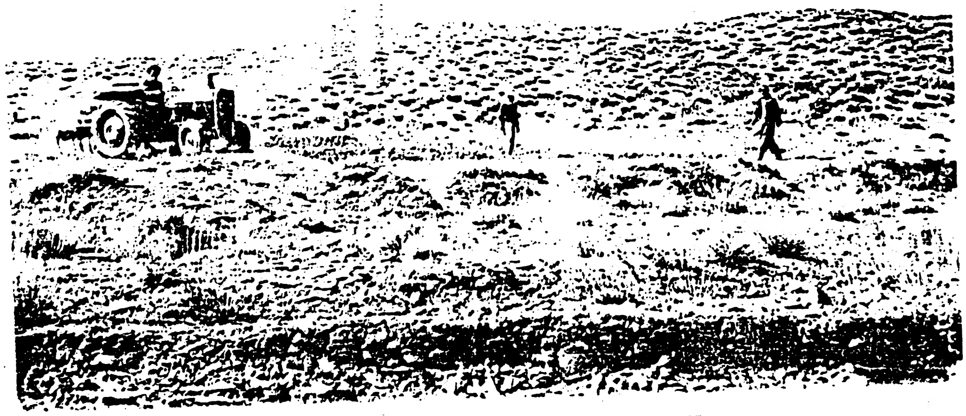
LEGEND
n - Maruf
Dirt Road
Routes
ersonnel Mines
ince Boundary
ict Boundary
national Boundary
lities
ler
Atghar
Arakhel
Mohamadzay
Ghbargay
Khugyany
Madozay
Abul Kala
Nazar Khil
Jemmad
Curmay
Landey
MARUF
ZABUL
Arghistan
Pas Gaweda
Masum Kala
Serka Kac
Salamat Ko
Salamat
Jelga
Keiake Sheila
PAKISTAN

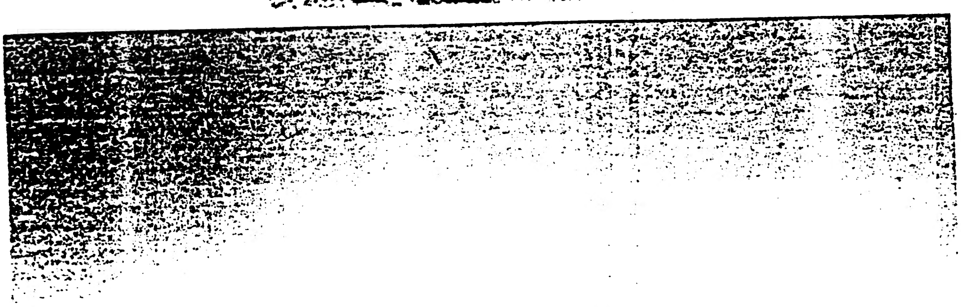















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